DELPHINE

NELSONIAN.

1234.-TRIPLE CROSSWORD.

1234.—TRIPLE CROSSWORD.

In "trumpet sound."
In "sacred ground."
In "great amend."
In "idle words."
In "battle cry."
In "quet herds."
In "quet herds."
In "starry sky."
Friend of mine, do'st thou read Dickens?
How the poor one's trouble thickens?
Here are three of his creations,
With their comic, queer relations,
David Copperfield's the writing
Where I met these guests inviting.
H. C. BURGET

1235-NUMERICAL CHARADE.

A near Tentonic relative
Is what two-one may mean;
A liquor that to babs we give
In 1 to 5 is seen.
8 to 13 denotes a two,

And also near akin;
Two who dwell here, and many de
Have foreign origin.
A one-two and two-one, indeed,

Appear so near allied,
To find their difference we need
A lawyer to decide.

ANSWERS.

ANSWERS.

1217—A catastrophe in Germany.

1218—Fading.

1219—1. Beer (f 2, e 1, d 2, e 3). 2. Porter (e 2, f 1, g 2, h 3, g 4, f 3). 3. Vinegar (a 5, b 6, a 7, b 8, c 7, d 8, e 7). 4. Gin (e 5, b 6, a 7). 5. Wine (d 7, c 8, b 7, a 6). 6. Port (e 2, f 1, g 2, h 3). 7. Sherry (g 1, h 2, g 3, f 4, e 5, d 6). 8. Milk (g 6, h 7, g h, f 7). 9. Tea (h 8, g 7, f 6). 10. Ale (g 5, h 6, g 7). 11. Brandy (a 4, b 3, c 2, d 3, e 4, f 5). 12. Whiskey (d 7, c 6, b 5, c 4, d 5, d e, d, f 5). 13. Rum (b 3, a 2, b 1). 14. Cider (a 1, b 2, c 1, d 2 w 3). 15. Water (a 3, b 4, c 3, d 2, e 3). 1220—March, August, July ('d you lie), June ('d you know), May.

1221—Hades, shade.

1222—Army, arm.

W antin

ndure

ranad

actea

prone

alone

alone D

NORLE PURPOSE BEHIND IT ALL

(WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

The most important thing for us to know,

if we would enter into the meaning of the

death of Christ, is what was said about it

We know well enough what successive

generations of theologians have thought and

said about it. The path of Christian doc-

trine is strewn for centuries back with the

fragments of discarded theories. The death

of Christ, they said at one time, was a ran-

som paid to the devil. Then presently came

others who denied that, and said: "No, but

the death of Christ was an apology

offered to the offended majesty of God.

That, too, was in its turn discredited, and

Christ's death was declared to be a recon-

ciliation between God's justice and God's

love. Even that, however, did not satisfy.

None of the theories, from first to last, has

satisfied everybody. To-day a good many

people who think deeply about the matter

are profoundly dissatisfied with all of

The theologians have all along agreed,

however, that the death of Christ was an

event of unspeakable consequence. We

know pretty weil, too, what the writers of

the New Testament thought and said about

the death of Christ. At least, it is perfectly

plain what they said about it. Precisely

what thoughts lay behind their words is not so clear. But this evidently, and without

question, is quite certain, that the New Testament writers, like the theologians who

came after them, regarded the death of Christ as the supreme fact in the record of

Everybody has noticed what a large space

hours of it upon the cross, are recorded in minute detail. The story of the manger may be left untold, but the story of the cross

is recited, the whole of it. The sayings of Christ upon the Mount of Beatitudes may

be passed over, but what He said upon the Mount of Crucifixion has its emphatic state-

ment. However else the evangelists may differ, they are all alike in the large, important and significant place which they give to the narrative of the death of Christ.

As for the estimate which is set upon the

Master's death by St. Paul and the othe

writers of the epistles, no reader can mistake it. Where the life of our Lord is once

it. Where the life of our Lord is once held up as an example, the death which He died is 20 times remarked upon. The

death of Christ, the blood of Christ, the sacrifice of Christ, the cross of Christ. This was what St. Paul and St. Peter and

St. John thought of, when they thought of Him. The ideal of Christian preaching

was to preach Christ crucified. Christ died

for our sins. That was the summing up of the whole Christian message. That was the brief statement of the whole meaning and

purpose of the Master's mission. He died. That included everything. It is evident, then, that the Christian theologies and the

Christian Scriptures are perfectly agreed as

CHRIST'S OWN ESTIMATE.

Now, what we want to know above all

else, is what Christ said and thought about

it? Was it to Him the supreme event and purpose of His work? Did He think about

it at all as we think about it? Especially

ment of strangeness, of mystery, of unearth-liness which others have found in it? Had

it for Him any of that supernatural signifi-

life, certain Greeks who had journeyed to

Jerusalem to take part in the Passover fes

cradle, so now the men from the West come to

A TYPICAL INCIDENT.

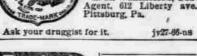
and evangelists alike affirm.

ALWAYS FULLY TREATED.

and thought about it by Christ Himself.

Not Up to French.





SIEDICAL. DOCTOR

S14 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.

As old re-idents know and back files of Pitt urg papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city, deand most prominent physician in the city, de voting special attention to all chronic diseases. From respon-NO FEEUNTIL CURED sible persons NO FEEUNTIL CURED NERVOUS and mental diseases, physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples, eruptions, im-poverished blood, failing powers, organic weak-

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

Full particulars is pamputed sent free. The genuins Gray's Specific soil by drucy pists only in yellow wrapper. Price, it per package, or six for it, or by mail on receipt of price, by addressing the GRAY MEDICINE CU., Suralo, N. T. Soid in Pittaburg by S. S. HOLLAND, corner smithsheld and Liberty sta.

"Since when?" she asked. "Since that sign was put up, and that's "What does that sign read?"

"Dogs not allowed at large in this park." "But my dog is not at large." "But he is, ma'am. He has no chain." "But he is tied," she replied as she twisted her handkerchief and looped it over his

The usual sad expression on the officer's

face was visibly increased as he resumed his IN THE ROGUES' GALLERY.

How Electricity May be Util zed in Getting P crures of Criminals. New York Sun. ]

The officials in the Government prisons frequently have considerable difficulty in securing a faithful photograph of criminals whose pictures are needed for the rogues' gallery, as the subject has occasionally a trick of distorting his features just at the

moment of exposure. It has been suggested that by fastening the sitter in a chair in connection with a powerful electric current the difficulty will be overcome. It is thought that any temporary insubor-dination will be quickly checked by a ju-dicious but sufficient shock, and that though the expression the photographer may thus

be enabled to secured may not be a remarkably amiable one, it will, at all events, be a periectly natural one.

BEES ON HIS HAND

Whole Swarm Captured and Only Four Stings in the Operation. rom the German for St. Louis Post-Dispatch.] Mr. F. Feller, of Ludwigsau, on the Danube, has in his garden a bee house with

112 hives, of which 72 are occupied at present. Recently he happened to be near just as a swarm of bees was about to decamp. In order to prevent their escape he caught the queen, seized her by the wings and hastened after the swarm, which was already some distance away. When the distance away.

their

queen

noticed

HOW TO HANDLE THEM.

the vessel. To sweeten utensils in which onions have been cooked wash them thoroughly with soap and water, fill with clean cold water, add a lump of sal sods, let come to the boil, large onions string them and hang where they will keep cool and dry. The small and kept in an outbuilding. If stored in

SOME OF ITS USES.

The virtues of onions are many. Eaten with horseradish it is said to relieve drop-sical swellings; its application in the first stages of scalds and burns will give relief almost immediately; as a remedy for the stings of bees, wasps, mosquitoes and other insects, and used in like manner, namely raw, it is unequaled; under its mystic in-fluence, dipped in salt and applied fre-

Verdict of Sensitive Noses. by onion juice and loaf sugar; the asth-matic has found his breathing to become

POPULAR WITH THE ANCIENTS. A Nutritive Food in Health and a Good

Medicine in Disease.

ZEBEDEE'S TWO SONS.

baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?"

At the feast in Bethany, Mary pours the precious obthem to on the Master's feet,—for "my burying," he says, for "me ye have not always with you."

Thus Christ looked forward toward the cross, Along the path of his life lay the black shadow. But to Christ the cross was not only a fact to be faced; it was more than that, It was an event to be dreaded. I want to make that plain. That is the second characteristic of our Lord's thought about his death, which I ask you to think about.

"I have a baptism to be baptized with," he said once, "and how am I straitened till it be accomplished." That was a long time before the day of the cross. As the day draws near that sense' of foreloding increases. He sits at the table on the eve of crucifixion, and looks into the blackness of the morrow, and is "troubled in spirit." Presently, He comes into the Garden of Gethsemane, and a great and mysterious terror falls upon Him. "Let not your hearts be troubled," He had just been saying to the little company about Him; "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

THE SAVIOR IN GETHSEMANE.

THE SAVIOR IN GETHSEMANE.

But now the Master's heart is troubled; fear vershadows Him; there is no peace for Him. He began to be sorrowful," says Matthew. 'He began to be sore amazed," says Mark.
'My soul is exceeding sorrowful even unto death," He says Himselt to the three nearest ones whom He has taken with Him. That strange scene of entreaty, of supplication, of petition again and again repeated, of sweat like great drops of blood follow. Christ falls upon His face

of sweat like great drops of blood follow. Christ falls upon His face beneath the olive trees of Gethsmane. The woe of death approaches. The cross long looked forward to, is now close at hand. Already the traitor has set out across the bridge of Kedron. "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as Thou wilt:"

Now, I do not need to tell you that Jesus Christ was brave. No woe—and He had experience of many—ever caused Him a moment's terror. No threat of men who sat in thrones of power frightened Him. Not even the woes of the day of crucifixion, the arrest, the trials before priest and governor, the insults of servants and soldiers, the forsaking of friends, the spitting, the bloodthirsty shouts of the multitude, the public scourging nor the cross itself, broke for an instant His brave and calm composure. Jesus Chris was physically and morally courageous. But here is a mysterious terror. Not after this fashion do the good and the brave face death. With no such sinking of the heart as this did the Apostles contemplate their martyrdom. St. Paul, waiting the time of his departure in the prison at Rome, writes a letter full of Christian cheerfulness and resignation and hope. He is "ready to be offered." How different from that agonizing cry beneath the shadow of the olives of Geth-semane! Christ, it is plain, looked forward toward the cross with a mysterious dread. is given to it in every one of the gospels. Whatever else any of the evalgelists may leave out, whatever else may be condensed into a paragraph or noticed only in a passing sentence, the last days of our Lord's life, and the last hours of it more the areas are recorded in

THE REASON FOR IT.

Finally, we come to the third characteristic a "cause" He said, which brought Him to that hour; there was a reason for His death; there was a great purpose to be wrought out by it. What was that purpose? Step by step our Lord reveals it, "The Son of Man must be lifted up." He said at the beginning. "That

lifted up." He said at the beginning, "That whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eiernal life." "I am the good shepherd." He said at another time. "The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep." "The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto." He said again, "but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

Evidently, taking Christ's own words, the nurpose of His death was our good, somehow, He died for us. This might explain why He looked forward to it so continually throughout His ministry, as the supreme act of His life. Many things He was doing for us every day He lived, but this was to be the chief of all. He was to die for us. Only the dread that He felt remains still unexplained. If His death were only the supreme witness of His love—for "greater love hath no man than this"—why then had He that mysterious foreboding about it? Is there no word further which can tell us that?

The Lord and His apostles sit together a to the surpassing and supreme importance of the death of Christ. As to the exact significance of Christ's death there is no lack of difference of assertion; but that it was by far the most significant event in the whole life of Jesus Christ, theologians, apostles

IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. The service which He sets them is a commemoration of His death. The broken bread, the wine shall be a reminder of His broken body and His shed blood. "This is My body which is given for you;" "this is My blood which is shed for you and for many"—but there is a word more. Why is the body broken and the blood shed? Why does Christ die? "For the remission of sins." Ah, here is the great secret brought in o the light! Here is the last

word of our Lord's own revelation of the mean ing of His death. This is why Christ dieding of His death. This is why Christ died—
that we might have our sins forgiven.

Now we begin to understand that mysterious foreboding. It was the burden of a world's sin beneath which Christ was bowed down in the Garden. It was the black cloud of our transgressions which, upon the cross, came in between the soul of Christ and the light of the love of God, until He cried: "Why hast Thou lorsaken me?" We begin to understand all that. "Surely, He hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows. He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities. And we, like sheep, have gone astray, we have turned every one to his own way, and the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all."

That is what the death of the Savior signifies. That is the interpretation which is set upon it by the life and words of Christ himself. He died that we might be forgiven.

LESSON OF THE LIFE. It is not the life of Christ that saves us from our sins. That blessed life from the beginning to the end is a h elp against the strength of sin. That is true. It sets us an example full of in-spiration. It teaches us the love of God, and His wish that we should keep His law. It tells us what that law is, and by deed and word, by

us what that law is, and by deed and word, by miracle and parable, it urges and persuades us to the keeping of it. It makes us ashamed of our sins. It gives us hope.

The life of Christ, preached in the hearing of sinners, has all these centuries been turning men from darkness to light, touching men's hearts, leading them to repentance and so effecting the forgiveness of sins.

But there is something very different about the death of Christ. Christ never assures us, nor do His apostles after Him, that by His birth we have forgiveness of our sins, or that

nor do His apostles after Him, that by His birth we have forgiveness of our sins, or that by the example of His life we have salvation from our sins. It is His death which saves us, "Christ died for our sins," "He suffered for our sins, the just for the unjust," "The blood of Jesus Christ, God's son, cleanseth us from all sin." "This is my blood which is shed for you and for many for the remission of sins."

That is what I want to tell you. The Christian interpretation of that blessed death was not invented by the theologians, was not constructed out of the imagination of the apostles. It was declared by Christ himself. That death toward which our Lord through all His life

THEIR PLUMAGE TOO BRIGHT.

How the Pretty Mackerel Gulls Have All

Died at Fashion's Hands.

It was declared by Christ himself. That death toward which our Lord through all His life looked forward, toward which he looked with such mysterious foreboding, and which was attended by that strange loss of the sight of the face of God,—that death wrought out the supreme purpose of the Savior's mission. He died that we might have forgiveness for our sins.

George Hodges.

Lewiston Journal.

think about.

Everybody knows the picture in which our Lord is represented as a boy standing in Joseph's carpenter shop with the shadow of His outstretched arms falling on the floor behind Him in the figure of a cross. There is an ancient legend, which goes well with the pict-ure, that the wood of the cross itself came from the forests of Nazareth, and was hewn into shape by Christ's own haad.

ALL ALONG THE LINE. With the beginning of our Lord's ministry the cross begins to be seen in the far distance. "Behold the Lamb of God," cries John the Baptist, to all who will hear him: "the Lamb of Gou that taketh away the sins of the world." such a name could have but a single reference. It meant sacrifice. It pointed to the altar of

the cross.

\*\*As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up." Christ said to one of His earliest questioners. And Nicodemus knew what that meant. "And I, if I be lifted up from the carth, will draw all men unto me," He said at another time, and St, John adds an explanation for anybody who needs it: "This he said, signifying what death he should die."

By and by Peter makes his great confession of faith. "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God," he says. And immediately Christ sets the cross where Peter can see it, saying: and be rejected of the elders and chief priests and scribes and be slain."

As the time draws near, the references to the death upon the cross grow more frequent and led by Jerusalem, and He takes the Twelve and tells them what will happen. "Behold, we go up to grusslem, and all things that are written by the prophet concerning the Son of Man shall be delivered unto the Geutiles, and shall be mocked and the desarch, a price so ren fessional gunners that the short space of two ye terminated. All of the also in great demand; ever the short space of two ye terminated. All of the also in great demand; ever for 600,000 or these at 3 c English contract.

As Injured in the short of the index of the said at the short space of two ye terminated. All of the also in great demand; ever for 600,000 or these at 3 c English contract.

As Injured in the short of the index of the short space of two ye terminated. All of the also in great demand; ever for 600,000 or these at 3 c English contract.

As Injured in the short of the said at the short space of two ye terminated. All of the also in great demand; ever for 600,000 or these at 3 c English contract.

As Injured in the short of the said at the short space of two ye terminated. All of the also in great demand; ever for 600,000 or these at 3 c English contract.

As Injured in the short of the short o John French, of Des Moines, told little THE ABUSED A Vegetable of Merit Despite the

HOW TO BANDLE IT IN THE KITCHEN

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. 1 The onion is a vegetable which from use and custom is rightly classed among the most necessary of the domestic sort. No family would think of dispensing with it; yet by many it is never used only in conjunction with other articles of food. It is, therefore, difficult for us to comprehend how in old times it was a favorite vegetable, but that it was we must conclude from the flattering accounts which have some down to us. The fact is the onions of antiquity, such as were produced in Egypt and in the warmer regions of the earth, and such as are now produced in California, in the West Indies and in the Bermuda Islands, differ to a marked degree from those which are grown in our latitude. We labor under the disadvantage of having been familiar with that variety which is common here, and which was the only kind available prior to the advent of those which are now the recog-

nized commodity of commerce. It taxes our credulity to believe that the onion, which was such an important food to the Hebrews in Egypt, was the same as is now dug out of the ground, in fall, in our country gardens. We read that in the journey through the Wilderness, when there was nothing at all besides the manna, before their eyes, "The children of Israel also wept again, and said who shall give us flesh to eat? We remember the flesh which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumber and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions." This is the only mention of this article of food in the Bible; and it is here spoken of as one of the things of which the Israelites regretted the loss.

SHAKESPEARE'S ONIONS.

But it is not probable that they should have been as favorably regarded if they had not been of a more agreeable flavor than those we are accustomed to. Compare, for instance, this commendatory allusion to them in that venerable record of antiquity, the Book of Moses, and the allusion to them in Shakespeare. In the "Taming of the Shrew" they are recommended for a more practical use; for none other, indeed, than to bring tears to the eyes of the boy player whose part it is to personate the weeping spouse of Christopher Sly, the drunken

And if the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a shower of commanding tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift;
Which, in a napkin being close conveyed,
Shall in despite enforce a watery eye.

The onion is associated with the domestic food of mankind, as we are reminded from the earliest records of his existence. One kind cultivated in Egypt was held in such high esteem that in the singular forms and beliefs into which their religious instincts shaped themselves, it received divine honors. We also read in Plutarch's life that Numa, the second King of Rome, had been taught a charm against thunder and lightning, 10 which onions were an ingredient; and Plu-tarch says that the mixture was used as a charm in his day. Many varieties of the onion were known to the Greeks and Romans, and they have always been culti-vated in India, China and Japan.

THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES. The onion of the East and of the Bermu das and California are much milder in flavor and less pungent than those of our country. Although there are not many varieties of those in use with us; yet they differ much in size, shape, color of the skir and pungency of taste. The causes of this are mostly of a local nature, sometimes

traceable to their cultivation, their age at gathering, or their exposure to the atmos More than one prominent physician has observed that it is a pity the strong un-aromatic odor of this vegetable should be the cause of keeping many from indulging in it: for their dietetic and medicinal virtues are recognized as of a high order. It was a favorite article prescribed for certain purposes by the celebrated Dr. Abernathy, one of the most eminent of English phy sicians—a learned doctor who did not mines his words, and who was endowed to a re markable degree with the gift of good common sense. Among many instances of this is his advice to an aristocratic patient who is his advice to an arisaccian, "You came to him to be cured of dyspepsia, "You came to him to be cured of dyspepsia, "You came to him to be cured of dyspepsia, "You

on sixpence a day, and earn it." GETTING RID OF THE ODOR.

Onions in the process of cooking part with much of their rankness, and the unpleasant odor peculiar to them. Changing the water occasionally in which they are being boiled helps to this end. The water, by the way, should, if possible, be hard, as soft water renders them insipid. Cooks do not agree among themselves as to the special condiof the water in which they should b boiled; some put them to boil in clear, cold water; others plunge them into boiling water slightly salted. The latter method comes from such high authority that we

feel ourselves warranted in recommending The body of the onion when laid open is peculiarly attractive and appetizing in its natural state; and persons of taste under-stand how desirable it is that the color and healthy appearance should be preserved in cooking. For this object various means are resorted to. They should be pared and sliced with a silver knife, the water should be frequently changed while boiling, and they should be cooked in good ware not in tin or iron. To preserve their color in pickling they should be boiled or scalded in sweet milk, and white wine vinegar should be used.

To protect the eyes, pare onions under water, use a piece of bread on the end of the kulfe, or stand at an open door or win-dow. To remove the odor from the hands, rub them with bruised celery. Onion juice may be obtained by use of a squeezer, or by grating the onion and pressing out the juice. Onions readily transmit their odor to butter and milk; for this reason these articles should not be placed in proximity to each other. The odor of onions may, in a measure, be overcome by tying a small piece of charcoal in a bit of cloth and dropping it is

The beautiful little mackerel gulls, which turn out the water and rinse well. To keep ones may be suspended in nets. Onions may also be packed with chaff, in burrels, and winter bonnet. So exacting was this that taxidermists established branches near close cellars their sprouting will emit an the supply, that they might prepare the odor anything but pleasant.

quently, warts disappear; as a diuretic the red onion is excellent, and the white one as a nervine and a narcotic is a blessing. It is the ideal food for the convalescent, and onion soup is well recommended for those who are the unfortunate possessors of weak

value. Children suffering from that com mon, but most distressing and annoying af-fliction, earache, are soothed to sleep by its proper administration. The consumptive PAROXYSMS OF COUGHING

asty retreat when opious are around.

Easter with onion skins. As a tear ducing agent it stands without a rival.

ost sight of through its odor, is one of

WHAT TRAVELERS SAY.

Uncle Sam is Rougher Than Anybody Else in

Reaard to Custom Duties.

They only search travelers in foreign

tobacco, says an old traveler in the St. Louis

ports for two dutiable articles, spirits and

Globe-Democrat. When I arrived in Liver-

pool a customs officer asked me if I had

anything subject to import duty in my

trunk. I told him no. Then he spied my

valise, and repeated his question. I said:

cigars and a bottle of whisky," "For your

own use?" "Yes, and for my friends."
"That is all right?" Out of sheer gratitude

I forced that accommodating Englishman

to accept a couple of cigars; that was all he

would take. It was the same way in

France. My baggage went through a casual inspection of the outside, and my statement that I had nothing therein but my

private flask was considered sufficient. Ou

the other hand, I was subjected to a most ridiculously rigid examination for suspected

contraband goods upon my return to Amer-ica, besides being compelled to take a series

of many-jointed, iron-clad oaths, sufficient to have consigned my soul to hades forthwith

A SPONGE PARASITE

Peculiar Plant That Wraps It-elf About the

Zoophy te nod Kills It.

The sponge fishers of the Rhodes have for

some years past been complaining of the ex-

naustion of the sponge beds-previously so

productive-around the coast. This exhaus-

tion was attributed to the introduction of

the diving apparatus, which enabled fisher-

men to obtain a greater number of sponges.

Latterly, however, it has been shown that

nuite another cause exists for the dimin-

A sub-marine plant of rapid growth fixes

on the zoophyte, which it soon completely

covers, and causes it to rot. The nature and

haracter of this novel parasite has not as

plant have been sent to Europe for examina-

SHE BEAT THE POLICEMAN.

Guardian and He Goes.

New York Sun. ]

way and said:

rears ago.

hed quantities now to be obtained.

had I falsified in any particular.

(ewcastle, England, Chronicle.]

'You're the best judge; I have a box of

more normal, and has frequently induced sleep by the application of an onion poultice. The rheumatic has had the poison cours-ing through his veins contracted by the alkaline elements of this useful bulb. dren in severe cases of croup have been MODERN SCIENCE quickly relieved by a like use of it. As a tonic for the weakly and aged and infirm it has done wonders. The poultry raiser knows its worth in the diseases incident to fowls;

the ant is sensitive to the odor, and beats a Even the virtues hidden in its satin jacket have not gone without recognition. to the patient is WM, RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER. Our oldest settlers can tell of the common practice in their day of coloring eggs at

Taken altogether, the onion, despised and rejected by so many, and whose beauty is finest condiments used in cooking, and it is likewise one of the most valuable of food products.

ELLICE SERENA.

E. H. WILLIAMS, Gen'l

Burdock 6 BOTTLES Cured me of Erysipe-les. My face and head were Terribly Swoll-en.—Mas. C. S. Lord, Agawam, Hampden Co., Mass. Brood

dizziness, sleeplessness, pumples, eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, consumption, unfitting the person for business, society and marriage, permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN stages, eruption, blotches, falling hair, bones, pains, glandular, swellings, utcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY, ments, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, inflammation and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long, extensive experience insures scientific and reliable treatment on common-sense principles. Consultation free, Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 a. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 a. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. jy3-12-DSuwk

yet been scientifically investigated, but specimens of sponges enveloped in this tion by biologists, and when a knowledge of

the nature of the parasite is obtained some means may be found for abating its ravages. NERVOUS DEBILITY. LOST VIGOR. LOSS OF MEMORY. Womas Draws a Technicality on a Gay A woman sat on a bench in Madison

Square the other afternoon holding a small dog in her lap. A policeman passed that

NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT.

EMIL G. STUCKY, Druggist, 1701 and 2401 Penn ave., and Corner Wylle and Fulton st., PITTSBURG, PA.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT



In MEN debilitated through disease or otherwise, WE GUARANTEE to CURE by this New HYPROVED ELECTRIC BELT or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose, Cure or Physical Weakness, giving Freely, Mild, Soothing, Continuous Currents of Electricity through all weak parts, restoring them to HEALTH and VIGOROUS STRENGTH. Electric current feit instantly, or we forfeit \$5.00 in cash. BELT Complete \$5 and up. Worst cases Permanently Cured in three months. Sented pamphiets free. Call on or address \$4.80 DEN ELECTRIC CO., \$19 Broadway, New York, my2-42-7:880

COMPOUND
Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal—a recent discovery by an old physician. Is successfully used monthly—Safe. Effectual. Price 31, by mall, sealed. Ladies, ask your druzgist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute, or inclose 2 stamps for sealed particulars. Address PONID LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

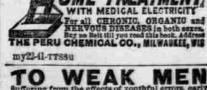
Er Sold in Pittsburg, Pa. by Joseph Floming & Son, Diamond and Market sta.
sell-167-Trsuwkeowk NERVE BEANS



FOR MEN ONLY! A POSITIVE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD:
General and NERVOUS DEBILITY:
CURE Weakness of Body and Mind: Effects
Rechnick, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Estarge and
Strengther WEAK, UNDEVILLAPED ORGANS & PARTS of BDDY.
Absolutely mindling HONE TREATMENT—Benedits in a day,
Men testify from 47 States and Foreign Constries. You can write.
Here. Book, full explanation, and proving mindled (welled) free.

WEAK MANHOOD Early Decay and Abuse, Impotency, Lost Vigor, and

health fully restored. Varicoccie cured. New Home Treatise sent ree and scaled. Secresy. PROF. H. S. BUTTS, 174 Fulton st., N. Y. aut3-94-7785uwk ABOOK FOR THE MILLION FREE



DEATH ON THE CROSS. spitefully entreated and spitted on, and they shall scourge Him and put Him to death," With "wreathed smiles" she beckoned
And all walked toward her net. No mother who might teach her, No father's hand to guide; Just envy's glance to reach her, Two, in a world so wide. The two sons of Zebedee make their foolish request. They want the best places in Christ's kingdom. They want to sit on the right hand and on the left of Christ's throne. So destitute Christ's Estimate of the Importance of That Supreme Event. Yet, I believe her spirit
Is child-like still and pure,
And she may still inherit
Good sense and be secure.
BITTER SWEET. of understanding are they! Christ answers: "Ye know not what ye ask. Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink, and to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with": THE GUIDING STAR OF HIS LIFE. 1233.—REVERSED RHOMBOID. Explanation of Those Dark Hours in the Across.—1. A native of the Netherlands. 2. Certain classes among the Hindoos. 3. A specimen, 4. Those who play at faro against the dealer. 5. Those who card wool. 6. Short broad swords. 7. Central objects.

Down.—1. A letter. 2. A pronoun. 8. To be able. 4. To palpitate. 5. A cathartic. 6. One who bands. 7. Beats with violence. 8. Engage in. 9. Those who rest. 10. Species of fish. 11. A tavern. 12. Similar. 18. A letter.

DELPHINE Garden of Gethsemane.

with her lantern to show the way; then the beetle carrying his knapsack; then the cricket with his violin; and last of all the snail groaning under the weight of his house. The beetle had strong lungs and a loud voice, and from time to time he would carry out. "He had so we shall near for another: "Who would have thought, when the morning dawned so clear, that before cry out: "Is there any shelter near for weary travelers?" night we should have such weather as But his crice for help were in vain, and the little procession proceeded through the dark, wet forest. After a time it was noticed that the snail was not with the company. Then each one cried out: "Snail, snail, where are you? Make haste; The water dripped from the trees onto the bushes, from the bushes onto the ferns and then ran in innumerable little streams, between the stones and mosses. Early in the afternoon the rain had begun to fall, and as it was growing dark, the tree toad, before

Dark, heavy clouds obscured the sky, the

wind mosned sadly through the forest, and the rain was falling in torrents. The pine

trees shook their heads, and said to one

all the better for me, for I am now sure I

Scarcely had the ant entered and poured

the water out of her shoes, when a cricket

cricket, "for the festival in the village, and

now I am so tired and the weather is so dis-

without as much assaying, "Good evening,

too, I must always carry my house on my

shelter near, it is no easy matter to travel under such a load. With the permission of

the company I shall come in and rest for a

took a seat near the table. When the five

wanderers had thus met in the forest, the

ant said: "There is no need for us to be sad

we have a comfortable place here, and

and gloomy, for, although the rain is fall

we might spend a very pleasant evening together. At first I thought each one might

relate his experiences of the day; but a bet-

ter plan has come to me. I see that the cricket has his violin, and, if he is not too

tired, I would ask him to turnish us music,

This proposal of the ant's was received

with favor by all except the snail, who said:

"I am not accustomed to such rapid motion,

and waltzing always makes me dizzy. But

dance as much as you please; my pleasure shall be in watching you." The cricket then took his violin and

played his gayest airs, while the ant.

firefly and beetle danced merrily, and in their delight shouted so loud

as to be heard several feet away. As

the stormy evening was thus pleasantly and

rapidly passing, an unexpected interruption

broke in upon the gayety of the happy com-

pany. The toadstool under which the wan-

derers had assembled belonged to an old toad who on fine days would, as is the cus-

tom of toads, sit on the roof, and in bad weather would crawl beneath to be pro-

teeted from the storm. Early in the after-

moon the toad had gone from her home to visit her aunt in the next forest, and had

delayed so long over the coffee and cake that it was quite late when she returned.

She had her workbag on her arm and in

her hand she carried a red umbrella with a

brass handle. When the toad saw the light

in her house and heard the music and shouts

of laughter she crept so quietly to the en-

trance that for a moment no one knew of

her presence. Then what a confusion there

was! The beetle fell to the ground, and it

was fully five minutes before he could rise again; the ant fell in a swoon, the cricket

let his violin fall, the firefly hastened to put

out the lantern that they might escape in

the darkness, and even the snail, who was

usually so composed, experienced a violent

beart beating and quickly withdrew into

his house, thinking that there he might be safe. The toad gazed with astonishment on

the scene before her, and then began to swell

with rage. Swinging her umbrella in a

"Out of my house, you vagabonds. Do you think I keep lodgings for street

musicians and ragamuffins? Quick, begone, or I shall make short work or you."

rain was still falling in torrents; but they dared not ask mercy or shelter from the

tond, lest in her anger she would devour them. Quietly gathering together their

belongings they went out into the storm and

darkness. They made a pitirul sight as they plouded through the wet moss and

What could the poor creatures do? The

a threatening manner, she cried angrily:

to which the rest o' us could dance."

As no one objected, the snail entered and

couple of hours,"

While it may be convenient to have

agreeable that I can go no further,

shall not be an unwelcome cuest.

fore morning."

to enter?

glad of your company."

we can wait no longer."

But they received no reply, and were obliged to think that their friend had been going to sleep, looked out from his door and lost in the forest or been overcome by the storm. At last, after much wandering, the said to his neighbor: "It will be clear befirefly led the way under the roots of an old On this same stormy night, a little white tree. Here were dry and comfortable lodg-ings; but the little company had suffered so ant was making her way through the forest, much, and were so constantly fearing an attack from some new enemy that no one Without thought of rain she had gone in the morning to a neighboring town to sell could sleep; and the remainder of the night

dripping bushes. First went the fire fit

some eggs, and now she was returning, with was passed in great unrest.

The next morning was bright and clear, and the storm-staid travelers having bid her money salely stowed away in a little blue bag, which she carried on her arm, At every step she sighed and complained; one another goodby in the hope of meeting My new dress will be ruined, and my hat, again under more favorable circumstance too. If I had only brought my umbrella, hastened to their homes. But for many weeks they could see in their dreams the vision of or even put on my overshoes.

As she thus spoke she saw directly before her, in the twilight, a large toadstool, and, joyfully going toward it, she cried: "Here, the angry old toad shaking her red umbrella at them. And ever afterwards when abroad in stormy weather they were careful not to seek shelter under a toadstool. ndeed, I can find shelter from the storm. It seems that no one lives here, but that is

PAYSIE. SOME ENIGMATICAL NUTS.

with his violin strapped over his shoulder drew near and said: "May I be permitted Puzzles for the Little Folks That Will Keep Their Brains Busy for Most of the Week "Certainly," replied the aut, "I shall be if They Selve Them Correctly-Home Amusements. 'I have been playing all day," said the

Address communications for this department to E. R. CHADBOURN, Lewiston, Maine,



took out some bread and cheese, and began to eat. When he had finished his evening Select one letter from the name of each of the objects surrounding the central picture, taken in the order in which they come, and



THE PROPRIETRESS COMES HOME. meantime the rain fell faster and faster, and thus make a word illustrated by the charitable no sound was heard in the forest save the sighing of the wind and the water dripping rom the trees and bushes. Suddenly there 1227-CHARADE. appeared under the toadstool a snail, who "What dreadful weather this is. I am in great haste to get to the village, but no one can go beyond his strength, and then,

This is a cold and dreary day—
Type of the one the poet sings,
And to my mind these lines it brings,
Out in the meadow, across the way,
Cattle are eating the fresh, green grass,
Heeding but little the showers' pass. Finals of primal are falling still.

Totals are pattering on the roof,
While from the first we stand aloof.
Ay, it is dreary upon the hill,
Dark grows the somber, gray sky,
Storm-clouds are hurrying by.

1228-AN ODD EXPEDIENT.

They wandered to a quagmire,

Now, while intent on feeding,

They thought one moment whether "I was best they should die, Then tied themselves together And homeward it did fly.

'Tis not a savory dish. MISS T. FIER. 1229-DIAMOND. 1. A letter. 2 A hobby. (Modern usage.) 3. Covered with wax. 4. Fellowmates. 5. Unmarried women. 6. An unlawful meeting. 7. Causes to explode. 8. Blots out. (Obs.) 8. The structures of plants which correspond to male and female among animals. 10. Certain musical notes. 11. A letter. DELPHINE.

1230-CURTAILMENT. Prime in the total are lying All the rich furs, woolen gowns; Owners light garments are trying— Dull and deserted the towns.

Down by the fair summer ocean. Thronging the summer local,
There are the dames, I've a notion,
Who become either raiment so well.
BITTER SWEET,

Those who believe what is absurd Are whole, by which I mean a word That I transpose to a "loud curse," And use it for my puzzle verse. I do not say such folks as these Believe the moon made of green cheese While such assertions might seem pat, None are quite so whole as that. Of which they take take delight in And they seem to take delight in Telling things they think will frighten, Such talk might cause one to do worse Than to denounce with a long curse. NELSONIAN.

"The day is cold and dark and dreary:
It rains, and the wind is never weary."

-Longfellow. This is a cold and dreary day-

To-morrow, perhaps, will be cheery. "Some days must be dark and dreary."

One bright and lovely morning, 'Twas in the month of May, Two birds, our advice scorning,

Away from home did stray, Where oft they'd been before; With a vim that would a frog tire, They searched it o'er and o'er.

This mishap did befall: One lost its tail—'twas leading— While the other's head did fall.

And now it is but one bird, That catches many a fish; At least, that is as I've heard—

1231-ANAGRAM. Yet many, very many do Have faith in things just as untrue; In signs, and dreams and bocus-pocus, Of which they talk till they provoke us,

1232-TRANSPOSITION.

Menu That Wasn't Enjoyed Until After the End Was Reached. New York Herald. Chew then invited me to go to lunch with

DINING IN CHINATOWN

him, which invitation I gladly accepted. We were soon scated before a low table in a long room that appeared to be a restaurant. This restaurant, located in one of the side streets, is, I learned, the swell restaurant of Chinatown. Of course Chew did the or-We were first served with a strong wine, made from peas, served in little toy cups. A waiter then poured a blackish looking

liquid into small butter plate before me. This, I was informed, was "heap good sauce." "Bak ku" was the first dish. This is a rare delicacy in Chinatown, and is composed of chopped pigeon meat, waternuts, mushrooms and wild celery. "Bak ku" is great dish, but is expensive. We were next regaled with "chop soy." This dish, a very common one, is made from beans, pea sprouts, pork, rice and spices. I

tion chop sticks, which he handled with great definess. Of course I tried these, too, but beyond depositing a mess of stuff in my lap did not make a "howling success" of it. Bird's-nest soup was the next delicacy I tried. This is nectar to an Oriental. It was His death. What estimate did He set upon about as much like tapioca soup as any-thing one could imagine. Beyond the fact, bowever, that as Chew informed me, it is a litatall as we think about it? Especially sure cure for lung troubles, I couldn't see was there in His thought any of that ele much in it to fancy. It was altogether, though, a novel meal and Chew a most obliging host. But I was glad when it was over and am of the opinion that about once

cance which gathers around it in the Christian creed? in a litetime is often enough to try Chinese For the answer to these questions we go, cooking. of course, to the record of Christ's life, And what I want to point out to you this ELECTRIC LIGHTS HEALTHY. morning is this three-fold fact: That Jesus Christ throughout His ministry looked for Statistics Showing That the Saving in Sickward continually toward His death; that ness Pays for the Cost of Lighting. He looked forward toward it with a most New York Sun. mysterious dread and lear; and that at the same time He looked forward toward it as It has been remarked, as showing what a powerful element of health the electric light the supreme act of His life, for which He

is, that the general health of those who use had come into the world. We begin with a typical incident in which all the parts of this three-fold fact are repre-sented. One day in the last week of Christ's it improves, their appetite and their ability to sleep increase, and the visits of the doctor become less frequent. This is especially apparent in the statistics of the attendance of working people in factories and other places. In the Savings bank in Queen tival, and who had heard the general talk which was astir in the city concerning the Victoria street, London, where 1,200 per-sons are employed, the absences from illwhich was astir in the city concerning the words and works of the Galatean teacher, approached some of the apostles and asked that they might see Jesus. The apostles bring the request to Jesus, and He sees its significance at once. His life is ending as it began, with a prophecy of the ingathering of all nations. As the men from the East had come to the gradle so now the men from the West come to ness have been so far reduced that the extra

labor gained is said to have paid for the electric light. The influence of artificial light on the eyes has also a very important sanitary bearing. It has been asserted that the in-jury to the eyes, of which the growing shortsightedness of the day is but one result is due to the heat rays and not to the light rays. If that be so, the electric light is less injurious than any other. If the eyes are exposed to the strong light of the arc lamp its ultra-violet rays have a painful effect. but no one has ever complained of the influence of a steady glow lamp upon the sight, and it is possible to read and write for many hours by such a light without ex-

periencing the least fatigue.

SLEEPING JURORS. A French Court Has Set Aside a Verdict fo

This Litt e Failing. New York Tribune.] The problem of what to do with a case in which jurors go to sleep, instead of listening to the evidence, was met and answered in France recently. Here it is the ashion to send a court officer to wake the juror, or for the attorney to shout so loud as to wake him, and then for the proceedings to con-tinue as if the juryman had heard everything. The custom is founded on the theory that there is a strong probability that if the juror had been awake he would not have understood or remembered what was said. The President of the Assize Court of the

Department of Saone et Liire, however, set

aside a verdict and ordered a new trial be-

cause one of the jurors was asleep when

IN THE YEAR 1492.

some of the testimony was given. "The London Law Notes" calls attention to the different manner of treating the drowsiness of a judge. If the judge sleeps while the counsel are arguing etiquette in both English and American courts requires that the lawyers shall continue their arguments and content themselves with supposing that the judge is listening with his eyes closed.

A Bit of Conversation That is Aprepos of World's Fair Preparation. New York World. 7 Male Aborigine (charging into the hut)-It's come at last, Hivila! We are discovered! Christopher Columbus has just landed!

Female Aborigine (triumphantly) There! I told you so, Howow! You remember this morning when you drop;ed your stabber and it stuck in the floor, I told you it was a sign we would have a visitor today. Now, for goodness sake, tie a string around your waist or Columbus will take you for a savage! Is my hat on straight?

A great gladness possesses Him. "The hour is come," He says, "that the Son of Man should be glorified." But suddenly the thought of His death enters His mind. He looks along the path which the Son of Man must first tread, and there is the cross in the midst of it. "Verily, verily, I say unto you," He continues, "except a corn of wheat fail into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit." At once the it bringeth forth much fruit. As the shadow of a great dread seems to fall upon Him. "Now is My soul troubled, and what shall say? Father, save Me from this hour."

shall I say? Father, save Me from this hour."
And then instantly the supreme purpose of His death drives out fear. "But for this cause came I unto this hour."
This, I say, is a typical incident. Christ looks forward to the cross. A horrible dread for a moment overwhelms Him. In the strength of the cause for which He is to die He conquers it. In one way or another this thought and word of Christ about His death occur again and again along the record of His life. Christ was always looking forward to the cross. That is the first characteristic of Christ's thought about His death which I ask you to think about.

the cross,
"As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilder

Willie Campbell that there was no such locality as heaven. Mrs. Campbell at once brought suit against him for \$5,000 damages, and she would not let up until she had spent \$175 and the case had been thrown out of court. She'll be certain of it when she

a few years since were so plentiful in our Maine bays and estuaries, have entirely disappeared, and are now never seen. The cause which effected this was the demand for plumage for the decoration of the fall

skins of these and other birds as soon as killed. For the mackerel gull they paid 10 cents each, a price so remumerative to professional gunners that these birds were in the short space of two years practically exterminated. All of the snipe family were also in great demand; even the little oxeye did not e-cape, for a single order was placed for 600,000 or these at 3 cents each to fill an An Injured Mammu.

stomachs.

days, and when the public complained he stomachs.

It is regarded as a preventive of malignant and contagious diseases, and is specially recommended in diphtheria. As a disinfectant in the sick room it is of untold in black is the use of letters, anyway?"

days, and when the public complained he replied: "Durn your yaller ears, but do you reckon this 'ere thing is run for your convenience! What do I come in? What in black is the use of letters, anyway?"

began to gather around her and settled on Mr. Feller's hand in the manner shown in

our illustration, hanging grape-fashion from his hand; the lucky captor carried them to the hive and gently shock them off. The whole performance lasted about three-quar-ters of an hour, and during all that time Mr. Feller received only four slight stings, demonstrating anew that bees do not sting unless provoked to an attack. The swarm was a cross between the Krain and the Italian bee. To the Victors Belong the Spolls.

Detroit Free Press.] A Mississippi postmaster shut his office up and went off on a fishing trip for three